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The Chinook Advance

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Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, September 18, 1924

Subscription \$1.50 per year, in advance

The Chinook Trading Co.

Special for this week

Paulin's Cream Sodas 25c.
5 lbs Seedless Raisins 60c
Mixed Jams at 55c tin
Gold Standard
Baking Powder 25c tin
School Scribblers, lined
8 for 25c

McIntosh Red Apples

Will be in this week. Get our prices before
buying.

Our prices are Lower

The Chinook Trading Co.

Dealers in Meats and Groceries
MONTGOMERY & HINDS

Dr. J. ESLER

Physician and Surgeon
Hospital in Connection
CEREAL

Dr. T. F. Floitt,

Dentist, of Oyen,
Will be at the Chinook Hotel
Every THURSDAY.

Our Fall Shipment of

CLOVER and AMBER HONEY

Direct from Steinhoff Bros., Ont.
Get your supply for the winter.

All kinds of Fresh Fruit
for the Week-end

We are ready to handle

Thrashing Orders

Get our prices before going elsewhere.

See our stock of SOCKS, GLOVES and OVERALLS

Our prices will surprise you.

We can fill all Grocery Mail Orders at their
prices. Try your home merchant first.

Acadia Produce Co.

Quality—Economy—Service

C. W. RIDGOUT GEO. E. AITKEN
CHINOOK ALTA

Try Our
Creams and Powders
If you wish
to Preserve Your
Complexion



Try the Drug Store First

E. E. JACQUES

DRUGGIST

CHINOOK

Local Items

Ed. Kinstrup left on Sunday
for High River where he will work
on his brother's threshing outfit.

Mr. T. Ryley, managing director
of the Northern Trust Co.,
was in the Chinook district last
week.

W. Wright, who has been manager
of the Imperial Lumber
Yards at this point, left on Friday
for Moose, Sask. J. L. Carter is
in charge of the yard for the present.

A. W. Johnston, who has been
spending the summer in Vancouver,
returned to his farm at Rearville
last Friday.

Mrs. C. Bray was a visitor in
Calgary last week.

Mrs. M. L. Chapman and little
daughter Lorna, who have been
visiting relatives and friends at
Wainwright, returned to town on
Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Smith were
visitors in Provost over the week-
end.

Miss O. V. Haw, of Rearville
School, left on Tuesday for Elgin-
house, Ont., where she will at-
tend the convention of the Stu-
dents Christian Movement of
Canada.

Chas. Meade, who has been
visiting his son William Meade,
left last week for Laper, Mich.

The Home Grain elevator is the
only elevator open this year at
Dobson.

Miss Dorothy Proudfoot, of
Russell, Ont., is visiting at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Lorne
Proudfoot.

Mr. W. G. Collier, who has
been pastor of the Colliholme
Nazarene Church, left on Tuesday
for Nampa, Idaho, where he will
attend school.

Bring your sick and injured
footwear to the hospital. J S
Smith.

The Chinook Trading Company
shipped two carloads of cattle to
Calgary on Tuesday.

Mr. Ball of the staff of the
'Saskatoon Star' visited for a few
days recently at the home of Mr.
and Mrs. W. C. Agar.

Miss Marsden, of Lanfane, is
the new teacher of the Hollywood
School and entered on her duties
there on September 8.

Misses Muriel, Mary and Annie
Clipsam visited on Sunday at
the home of their sister, Mrs. W.
Switzer.

Mr. Holmwood, of Wilkie,
Sask., was a recent visitor at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Agar.

Clifford Aarsby left Saturday
morning for Crossfield having
previously shipped his threshing
outfit there. He was accompanied
by John Milligan, who is to have
charge of the separator. Chris-
Thompson, and Glen Johnstone
left on Monday for Crossfield to
work on the threshing outfit.

Schools of Agriculture Open

The provincial schools of agri-
culture at Olds and Claresholm
will open for the 1924-25 term on
October 28, the term closing on
March 27. In these schools free
courses in practical agriculture
and home economics are offered
for boys and girls over 16 inter-
ested in taking these courses. No
examination requirements are set
for entrance.

Chinook School Fair Cancelled

At a meeting of the committee
and teachers held last Friday
evening it was decided to cancel
this year's school fair at Chinook,
owing to prevailing conditions.

Australian Boys Here

The party of 51 Australian boys
who have been touring Canada
are being entertained in Edmon-
ton this week.

Farewell Social to Pastor

The members of the Chinook
Church, Ladies Aid and Choir,
are giving a farewell social to Mr.
A. O. McNeil in the church, on
Friday evening, September 19.
All members of the church and
friends are welcome.

Ladies Card Club

The Chinook ladies card club
met on Tuesday evening at the
home of Mrs. W. A. Cruickshank.
Mrs. J. T. Kerr held the highest
score and received a prize of a
nice cup and saucer. Mrs. Lloyd
Robinson won the consolation.

Next Tuesday evening the club
will meet at the home of Mrs. C.
Wardlaw.

Miss Jessie Morrison, who is
training for a nurse in Winnipeg
Hospital, is at present visiting
her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. D.
Morrison, of Colliholme.

Mrs. W. A. Hurley entertained
a number of lady friends on Wed-
nesday afternoon at an afternoon
tea.

Remember the Sunday School
Rally Day Service on Sunday,
September 28.

There is no way of improving
a place as much as encouraging
good merchants, good schools
and good people to stay in our
midst, and this cannot be done
unless you spend your money at
home.

Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Robert Van-
hook motored to Lloydminster
on Sunday, returning Wednesday.

Remember the church service
next Sunday evening at 7.30.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Crockett
and family, of Youngstown, were
Chinook visitors on Tuesday.

Sugar Has Advanced

Making your Coupons
worth more to you.

Don't lose your Sugar Coupons.
They are always good.

We have everything needed for
the Threshing Season



BULK GOODS

Raisins	15c lb.
Apricots	25c lb.
Peaches	22½c lb.
Apples	25c lb.
Currants	22½c lb.



Sweet Mixed Pickles \$1.50 gallon. Large box Sodas 90c

Overalls Shirts Gloves Socks

Bring in your produce and
receive the top price.

W. A. Hurley Ltd.

Chinook

Alberta

Used Car Bargains

Overland, Chevrolet and Ford
Cars for sale at bargain prices

10-20 Titan Tractor for sale cheap

Before sending away for your Tires and
Tubes get our prices.

Gas, Oil and Accessories. Oxy-Acetylene
Welding Outfit

We render Ford Service. You never have to wait
for repairs or Genuine Ford parts. Own-
ing a Ford is a simple matter. Why
not have one?

Service Garage



COOLEY BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS

CLOVER LEAF NEWS

Don't forget that the last
church service for the summer
will be held in Clover Leaf school
on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.
Subject: "Playing the Game."
Special music is planned. Every-
body come.

New Towns

Four new towns have been cre-
ated in the north country recently
these being Whitelaw and Brown-
vale on the Canada Central ex-
tension beyond Berwyn, north of
Peace River, and Wembley and
Dimdale on the Grande Prairie
extension of the E.D. and R.C.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

and extra good is the
ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

Thought For The Future

Soljourning at one of Western Canada's lake resorts for his first vacation in several years a business man spent his time in idling under the trees and watching the waves beat idly on the beach. After several strenuous years of unremitting work this tired business man wanted nothing but complete rest of body, mind and soul. And like a sensible being he went back to nature for it.

But as he lay under the trees and watched the water he soon became aware of great activity all about him. Squirrels and chipmunks ran and jumped among the trees and shrubs, while the water along shore and among the reeds was riddled with the swimming and diving of numerous muskrats. These interesting little animals were not holidaying. They were intensely busy. Idly watching them, the tired business man began to study them more closely and found they were one and all engaged in collecting and storing up food for the winter, and doing so systematically and with the greatest industry.

The man began to think. He realized that nature had endowed his little wood and water friends with a sure instinct which told them that although the sun shone and warm breezes were blowing, a time was surely coming when the trees would be bare of leaves, the ground covered under a mantle of snow, and the squirrels and muskrats were living on food which would no longer be possible for Mr. and Mrs. Squirrel to collect food, or for Mr. Muskrat to build himself a house. So they were busy preparing for the future.

And the man, as he watched at first unconsciously, and then deliberately, began to compare his life and activities during the past few years with the little wild-life creatures. God and nature had endowed him with the same instincts of preparing for the future, but he had also been gifted with the power to think, to plan, to organize. He had been given a soul which could live on after his body was dead. The squirrels and muskrats were living on an absolutely natural life and would pass on to their offspring their instincts of self-preservation and within a year their young would shift for themselves.

But what of the man? Looking back on his past year's hard work he realized that in many respects he lived an artificial life which did not tend towards maintaining and developing that natural physical fitness and strength of body enjoyed by the animals. He realized that his children could not begin to shift for themselves after the lapse of a single year. He was impressed with the fact that, unlike these little wild-life animals, he had to prepare not merely for a future consisting of a few winter months, but he had to look forward into the years and make preparations not only for his own old age but for his children until they had grown up and could care for themselves. His own health, the health of his children, their education and training for life, and the making of necessary provision for his family should accident or death overtake him, suddenly became vitally important and practical questions.

As a result of this at first idle, but later serious thinking, the man commenced to take stock of himself, of his business activities, of plans made for the future. Was he carrying sufficient life insurance to provide for his wife and to educate his children if death should suddenly overtake him? Had he protected himself and family sufficiently in the way of sick and accident insurance? Was he even showing the same foresight as the squirrels and muskrats in making ample preparation against any vicissitudes the future might entail?

Further, did a man's life consist of nothing more than business, making money, and spending it for pleasure? Surely, with all the keener instincts, mental power, and a deathless soul which man enjoyed over the animal creation, a great responsibility rested on him to do much more than the animals and merely plan for self-preservation. Surely a great responsibility rested on him to do something to better conditions in his home town, province and country. There were crippled children to be given a fair chance in life; there were widows and orphans for whom others had neglected, or through adverse circumstances had been unable to make necessary provision; there were ex-soldiers and their families who had made great sacrifices for him and his country to whom he had to admit he owed a debt which he could never wholly discharge.

This man came to realize that his life, after all, was selfish and narrow, even thoughtless. He came to understand that the selfishness and narrowness was not intentional, but was the outcome of the thoughtlessness. And it is true that this lack of thinking thought lies at the bottom of most of the ills and sorrows from which the world of mankind suffers.

Forging Another Link

Start Work on Port Arthur to Winnipeg Auto Highway

Actual construction work on the Port Arthur-Winnipeg link of the trans-Canada auto highway was commenced recently. A party of men have left Port Arthur for Shagbush under the direction of Road Engineer Mowder, of the Ontario Northern Development Branch. Surveys for this road were completed some time ago. Mr. Mowder also announces that the Port Arthur-Nipigon link of the highway is to be widened, and that the work on this link will be completed this year. Wooden bridges on the International highway between Port Arthur and Duluth are to be replaced by concrete structures. Seventy miles of new road construction was undertaken this summer by the Ontario Government in this district alone.

No Ticket Available

There being a Shakespearean repertoire company in town, a business man said to his secretary: "Send down to the bank, Theatre and get me two tickets for 'Two-Fif Night.'" Later the secretary reported: "I couldn't get tickets for the night you specified, sir. The company will only be in town six evenings."—Boston Transcript.

No man is truly wise who has never been up against at least one bunko game.

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Especially Prepared for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 20 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrup. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians every-

Man's Progress

Advance in Knowledge Results in Lower Mortality Rate

No slum family in Glasgow today is subject to so high a rate of infant mortality as were the families of Anglo-Saxon Kings. The contrast is very more effective when it is kept within a narrower range of time. The dwellers in the worst slums of today run smaller risks of illness and premature death than well-to-do middle class folk did not so long ago. It is the knowledge of the cause of disease which does the reality of progress. Health and life are the most precious treasures of the State, and when the dark clouds of sickness are lifted and man's useful years are greatly prolonged, who can say with reason that improvement is a boon and good government a snare?—London Daily Chronicle.

Ten years ago grapefruit was almost unknown in Europe. Now it is coming into favor as a breakfast delicacy in England. The British now import large quantities from the United States, and brokers in London report that the demand is steadily increasing.

The brains of an ant are about the size of the head of a darning needle. These insects live from eight to ten years as a general rule, although specimens in captivity have been known to reach the age of fifteen.

where recommend it. The kid you have always bought bears signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

German Predicts

Bicycle Aeroplanes

Results Achieved By Gliders Give Encouragement to Idea

Aeroplanes that are driven not by engines but by muscular power, in much the same way as a bicycle, will become a reality in the near future in the opinion of a German scientist. The discovery that aeroplanes could be driven by gasoline temporarily halted experiments in flying man-propelled machines, but the results achieved by gliders, he declares, give new encouragement to the idea. The planes will have to be built extremely light, although at the same time strong enough to stand the strain, and the legs will have to be the driving force as the hands will be necessary for guiding. The scientist pictures the machine as a bi-plane, in the centre of which the flier sits, on a structure looking much like a bicycle, and drives a propeller in the rear.

Pursed By Cameramen

Says Royalty Must Hate the Man Who Invented Portable Camera

The press is in danger of becoming a public nuisance, because of the scandalous way in which the Prince of Wales has been pursued almost into his own bathroom by cameramen and interviewers, "Ocellus" writes in the weekly review, "the Outlook." "The Prince," the writer declares, "is a public character, but he is entitled to his privacy and to his private friendships, just as the rest of us are. This applies also to the King and Queen and Princess Mary, who can hardly move outdoors without finding themselves in the next day's tabloid papers. On official functions, this is well enough, but when private visits are concerned, the thing is an outrage. Royalty is proverbially long-suffering, but it must hate the man who invented the portable camera."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

Are Returning Home

Large Influx of Canadians From the United States

What local immigration officials believe to be the beginning of a large influx of Canadians from the United States, is seen in the monthly figures issued by the department for August, which show that last month 851 persons entered Canada at the port of Montreal. Of that number, 400 were Canadians returning home after years of sojourning in the United States. There were 255 persons refused admission.

At Walkerville, out of 56 persons admitted, 45 were Canadians returning from various parts of the United States. The majority of them, however, being from Detroit. There were 134 rejections. The general trade outlook across the line is believed responsible for the swinging back of so many of those who left their own land for work in Uncle Sam's country.

WHEN FOOD FAILS

Defective Digestion is the Cause and Misery Follows

There are thousands of people who do not get the proper nourishment from the food they eat, because their digestion is defective. Food that lies undigested in the stomach is not merely wasted, but will ferment and poison your system. Flatulence and sour risings in the throat follow and unless you are careful you will become a chronic dyspeptic.

By tuning up the stomach to do the work nature intended, you will remove the cause of the trouble. Nothing more promising than good new blood. Stomach, nerves and glands all depend on the blood, and when it gets thin and watery they are at once weakened. It is because of their action in building up and enriching the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved successful in so many cases of indigestion where ordinary medicines have failed. The new rich blood quickly tones up the digestive organs; the appetite improves and you are able to eat with comfort and get full nourishment from your food.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Paris is a City of Beards
"Paris was a city of beards," says a New Yorker back from the French capital, "of which there were 40 shapes, more or less, according to profession, from the cook type to the judge type. Every barber had one razor sold on duty, and a battery of curling irons to put waves in the beard. Hair, eye, brilliantine and perfume were used under all self-respecting French silk hats."

Clerical work, stenography and office work in general are vocations in which women stand a good chance of marriage, records show, while school teaching is unsatisfactory in this respect.

Minard's Liniment for Sprains and Bruises

Has Hopes For The World

Earl of Balfour An Ardent Advocate Of The League

The Earl of Balfour, in a recent debate in the House of Lords on the question of disarmament professed himself as having some hope for the future.

The League of Nations had been in existence, he said, only a very short time, and yet it had produced a spirit among nations which had not existed before. This spirit was not merely an addition of the various frames of mind of the different foreign offices. It was a collective sentiment. In some respects it might be powerless or might run beyond the possibilities but it undoubtedly was something new in the world. No one could seriously look at what had happened and say it was an institution which the world could readily spare. As the spirit which animated the League went on he saw no reason to doubt that nations could come to see that armaments might be diminished. The fear and jealousy which nations, for historic reasons, entertained for each other, he hoped, lessened in intensity, for if they did not there would be another war greater than the last, in which civilization would crumble in the dust.

He was hopeful that the disarmament for which they all longed would come gradually as the nations realized that the burden their armaments placed on them was not worth while to bear. He did not despair of that. He might be too optimistic, but even if he were he still said that the work of the League of Nations was a work that made for peace. It was said that the League had aspirations which it could not realize. But it was to be remembered that the League was working under difficulties which its authors never contemplated. It was not a League of all the nations. Among the nations that were left out were three of the greatest materially, and certainly in two cases, spiritually, that the world possessed. Until they saw the League in its completed form let them not say that the original scheme was wrong, and do not let them despair, in face of what had been accomplished by the League in its limited state, and it would not yet produce a full harvest of peace. For his part he should always remain an ardent and hopeful advocate of the League.

Sore Foot Lumps Dissolved Away

Foot soreness, tender calluses, pinching corns, all such trouble quickly end when the Putnam method is employed. You take a special hot foot bath (fully described in each package), put on a few drops of the Putnam solution in the bath. The trouble is ended. The name tells the story of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. 25c all dealers.

PUTNAM'S CORN EXTRACTOR

Radio In The North

Great Boon to Settlers on Eastern Shores of Hudson Bay

The great boon that the radio has become to settlers in the northward is emphasized by Rev. W. Gladstone Walton, a missionary from Ungava, on the eastern shores of Hudson Bay, who has arrived in Toronto. Along the shore, says Mr. Walton, many stations have been erected, and although mails are delivered in Ungava only from two or four times a year, the settlers and traders are getting word news by radio as early as the readers of city newspapers.

Mr. Walton cites the case of a trader at Rupert House, a Hudson Bay post, whose wife left last fall to undergo a serious operation in a United States hospital. Naturally, the trader was anxious to hear how his wife was getting on. In January of this year he was "listening-in" and heard a Presbyterian clergyman in Pittsburgh state that he had been asked to mention that the trader's wife was getting on nicely after a rather serious operation.

A French criminal feigned dumbness and insanity for 15 years to avoid a prison sentence.

Don't Neglect Your Skin

Ladies—A few days' treatment with CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS will do more to clean up the skin than all the beauty treatments in the world. An imperfect complexion is a disgrace. It is a sign of a sluggish liver. Millions of people, old, young and middle aged, take these little pills for Biliousness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Upset Stomach and for Sallow, Clay and Sallow Skin. They are the safety of Constipation. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

Western Canada Big Winner

World Standard For Butter Produced In The West

In a recent editorial the Winnipeg Tribune, writing on the progress of dairying in Western Canada stated: "Creamery products from the western prairies carried off just about 90 per cent. of all the prizes in these classes at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. The Toronto Globe, commenting on the fact gives all credit to the strong organization of creameries built up partly through the efforts of the western provincial governments.

"There is much truth in its observation. Government control of the creamery business in the west, in the early stages more particularly, did result in a degree of standardization and quality production that was the admiration of visiting experts. As the business goes more and more into private control, of co-operative character, the standards are being maintained and in fact improved upon. Whenever western dairy products enter into competition with the products of other parts of Canada or the world at large they reflect credit upon the creameries that produced them.

There is one factor the Globe overlooks. It is the special quality of western grasses. It is not altogether a result of high manufacturing standards and modern methods that western butter stands so high. There is a quality in the prairie grasses, a something native perhaps even to scientific minds, that gives an indefinable quality to the products of these grasses. That applies to beef cattle as well as to dairy products. It comes from the same combination of soil and climate that produces the finest hard wheat in the world.

"The creamery business in the west is steadily developing and advancing. When it attains the production possible to it, together with a higher degree of marketing skill and efficiency, it will become a world standard just as No. 1 Manitoba hard is and it will grow into a source of great income for the west."

Worms in children work havoc. These pests attack the tender lining of the intestines and, if left to pursue their ravages unchecked, will ultimately perforate the wall, because these worms are of the hook variety that cling to and feed upon the interior surfaces. Miller's Worm Powder will not only exterminate these worms of whatever variety, but will serve to repair the injury they have done.

Practical Social Service

Western Canada Social Welfare Congresses of the Social Service Council of Canada

The people of Western Canada are indeed fortunate in having in their midst this year, the series of Social Welfare Congresses of the Social Service Council of Canada, which are to be held in the western provinces, from October 13th to 24th inclusive. They are to be great gatherings, and as such they are the first of their kind to be held in the west, they will be the source of much inspiration and profit to all forward-looking Canadians who are working for the best that can be in practical social service.

Eight distinguished visiting speakers of national reputation representing both Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches will be heard at each place, besides local speakers of outstanding ability; and ample time is to be allowed for discussion following each address.

The subjects will include most of the vital social problems with which the people of the west are struggling. Some of these are: The Underprivileged Child; Religious and Social Welfare; The Community and Social Welfare; The Delinquent Boy; The Delinquent Girl; The Social Diseases; Habit-forming Drugs; The Problem of the Mentally Defective; International Relations, etc. Each subject will be treated by a specialist.

The plans and dates are as follows: Vancouver and Victoria (simultaneous), Oct. 13th and 14th; Calgary and Edmonton (simultaneous), Oct. 16th and 17th; Regina and Saskatoon (simultaneous), Oct. 23rd and 24th; Winnipeg and Brandon (simultaneous), Oct. 22nd and 23rd.

The Western Congresses will satisfy a real need in the west, providing as they do great forums within easy reach of all Western Canadians, for discussion of the social problems which Canada is facing today in common with many nations.

No Oil In Philippines

After long prospecting for oil in the Philippines the Standard Oil Company has abandoned its workings. There has been belief that it would be found on the Bontoc Peninsula of the island of Luzon, but three wells drilled to depths up to five thousand feet failed to show any.

An alarm clock arrangement has been made by which a radio receiving set can be started up at a specified time.

For Corns and Warts—Minard's Liniment



Nourishes baby to robust health

FREE BABY BOOKS
Write to The Borden Co.
Limited, Montreal,
for two Baby Welfare Books.



—serve this unique roast as the main dish of the meal. Your folks will be delighted.
Recipe, and scores of others, in our free book.



Describes Russia As Seething Slum

Squalor and Fifth Seen Everywhere Says American Novelist

All Red Russia is a seething slum, according to Fannie Hurst, the American novelist, who arrived in Paris from Moscow. She described Sovietism as a great beast, half-stupid, half-mad, on its back in death agony.

Two months ago she was an avowed Marxist and an enthusiastic defender of the Communist revolution. She is selling a sadder but wiser woman, and ready, according to her own statement, "to climb down from the soap box forever." In all the reign of terror only one man—Trotzky—seems to have the white light of intellect, says Miss Hurst. She said: "In everyone's face you see nothing but fear, overwhelming fear. Leningrad and Moscow today seem as though people from Cherry and Allen Street, in New York, have moved from their stables to Fifth Avenue, continued to hang clothes from the front windows, put coal in the bathtubs and never bother to repair the streets."

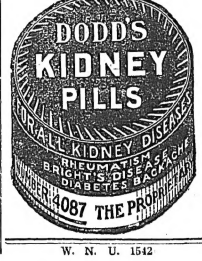
"Russia is still chaos, with poverty among the bourgeois as well as the professional classes, and squalor and filth everywhere."

The Oil of the People—Many oils have come and gone, but Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil continues to maintain its position and increase its sphere of usefulness each year. Its sterling qualities have brought it to the front and kept it there. It is truly called the oil of the people. Thousands have benefited by it and would use no other preparation.

Growth Of Vancouver

City Shows Remarkable Increase During Last Twelve Years

The Vancouver Province publishes some remarkable facts showing the progress of the city. Its population, which was 190,401, according to the census of 1911, is now estimated in the directory at 247,128; and this estimate is supported by figures showing the customers for water and light service. In 1912 no wheat was exported. Last year the export was \$4,618,188 bushels. The number of ocean-going vessels visiting Vancouver was 141 in 1912 and 537 last year. In the same period the value of manufactured products has grown from \$17,470,000 to nearly \$200,000,000.—Toronto Globe.



W. N. U. 1542

A New Sense Of Permanence Is Expressed On The Prairies By The Cultivation Of Trees

"Today on the prairies of Western Canada a forest is being planted that will be 'The Forest of Ten Million Children'."

So says C. J. Broderick, Lethbridge, Alberta, in the opening sentence of an article in the August-September issue of "Illustrated Canadian Forest and Outdoors." The balance of Mr. Broderick's article follows:

During the last twenty years 70,000,000 trees have been planted by the farmers of the prairies. Divided into farm units, this number of trees represents conservatively 40,000 well cultivated and successfully growing shelter belts and plantations.

Measured in money, these tree belts are valued at \$12,000,000. True but who can measure a tree in money? Who can measure the joy of birds that nest in the branches of trees, or the joy of children playing in leafy shade, or the joy of old age in the peace that trees bring?

Twenty years ago it was current belief that trees would not grow on the prairies. In 1901, however, the Government got 47 Manitoba farmers to agree to take on them 55,000 seedlings and look after their growth. The success which attended these was soon evident and by 1901 almost two million more had been distributed. Slowly the movement swept westward. Alberta and Saskatchewan were not keen for trees at first, impatient youth was then in the saddle with an eye only for the present—trees and the future would wait until youth had grown rich and achieved leisure. But youth has grown old and has settled down. The old feeling of "here to-day and gone tomorrow" is not prevalent now. In no thing is this new sense of permanence so well expressed as in the many new clumps of trees dotting the prairies. Perhaps it is due in some part to the war and the sobering effects of the post-war period, but whatever the reason, the people of the west are planning for the future—they are planting trees.

Southern Alberta, once the home of great cattle ranches and vast treeless plains fenced only by the mountain on the west and the horizon on the east—Southern Alberta is now actually setting the pace in farm tree plantations. Irrigation, of course, is responsible for most of this activity in Alberta. Farms watered artificially are necessarily smaller than those depending upon rainfall and, with smaller farms, homes are brought closer together with a correspondingly closer community of effort. A constant, comfortable supply of water has brought in its trail, too, a feeling of security and permanence, a feeling that finds reflection in the home setting.

There are some truly beautiful farmsteads observable in these irrigated belts—farmsteads that carry one back to the eastern prairie and the New England farm. In the shelter of thickly planted groves of trees, are gardens in which can be found every variety of bloom—roses, lilies, snowballs, asters, hollyhocks, harknapp. All kinds of small fruits, strawberries, raspberries, loganberries. Fountains grow easily and cantaloupes are matured successfully. These things do not grow on the open prairie, they are possible simply because it has been demonstrated that trees can be made to thrive on the plains.

One farmer, on being asked, placed a value of \$5,000.00 on his trees. And yet, less than twenty years ago, that same farmer would have laughed at the thought of growing trees on the prairie.

The writer had occasion recently to travel through a strip of country just north of Lethbridge, a strip which had been brought under irrigation this year. Farms had been worked for years on what is called a "dry farming" basis. In "wet years" great crops of wheat were raised, but the "wet years" not being frequent, the farmers organized themselves for irrigation and with the assistance of the Government, a system was constructed.

Coming as we had from one of the most arid tracts where money was the farmers had splendid groves of trees, this new tract seemed barren. Farm homes, some of them very fine homes indeed, stood out nakedly against the sky. The farms were large, 640 acres in many cases. Houses were at long intervals and there was nothing that close neighborhood communion so evident in older districts. There were no trees.

Here was a district in process of transition. A few years hence it will be well treed and closely settled. Already the large individual holdings were being cut up into smaller parcels, and new settlers were coming in to take up these surplus areas. We stopped to talk to one of these new-

Treatment Of Mange

Instructions For Treatment By Hand Applications Or Dipping Vats

The law provides that where mange is suspected the nearest veterinary inspector must be reported to. Treatment, says Dr. Hillen, Veterinary Director General, in Bulletin 31 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, consists of either hand applications or the immersion of the animals in suitable dipping vats. To obtain the best results in horses and cattle the animals should first be clipped, all crusts and scabs removed by washing with hot water and castile soap, and the remedy applied as soon as the animal's coat is dry. The following mixture is used officially for hand treatment for horses and cattle, and must be applied under the supervision of a veterinary inspector: two pounds sulphur, eight ounces of oil of tar and one gallon raw linseed oil. These ingredients should be gradually heated together, but not boiled. The dressing should be thoroughly applied over the whole body and extremities at a temperature not less than 110 degrees F. and not more than 120 degrees F. Two dressings are necessary and forty-eight hours prior to the second application (twelve to fourteen days after the first) the first dressing should be washed off with hot water and castile soap. Ten days after the second dressing the washing should be repeated. The mixture is not suitable for sheep.

In outbreaks comprising a large number of animals dipping in a mixture composed of lime and sulphur as follows has given satisfactory results: 21 pounds flower of sulphur, 10 pounds fresh unslaked lime, and 100 gallons of water. The lime should be carefully slaked and made into a paste, the sulphur then added, and thoroughly incorporated with the water by the whole added to sufficient water, preferably boiling, and thoroughly stirred while boiling. Allow mixture to stand for a few hours or overnight, then drain off liquid, but not disturbing the sediment, and add sufficient water to make a hundred gallons. Maintain the temperature in the vat at 110 to 115 degrees F. not more, and hold the animals in the vat for at least two minutes. Loosen all crusts and scabs with a stiff brush during the dipping. Repeat the dipping between the twelfth and fourteenth days. Burn all refuse and thoroughly disinfected places and materials in both cases.

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Quality Of Western Grain Unsurpassed

Practically All World Records Made By Prairie Provinces

The basic industry of the west is agriculture. The heart of the west still beats to the flow of the golden grain. And where in the earlier years of the twentieth century crops of 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels of wheat were considered record-breaking, 1922 and 1923 yields approximated 500,000,000 bushels each. In 1921 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan alone exceeded in value by \$18,000,000 the total output of gold from the Klondike during the whole of its history.

Canada, by virtue of its prairie provinces, which produce 90 per cent. of its yield, has climbed to second place as a producer of wheat, and it is taken for granted that within the next few years it will beat out the United States for the premier position. The quality of the grain produced in the west is unsurpassed, practically all world records having been made by western farmers.

A notable achievement in this direction was the discovery, some 20 years ago, of Marquis wheat by Dr. Charles E. Saunders, Dominion cerealist. It is a grain that continues to flourish in 100 to 110 days, capitalizing the brief summer of the northwest and offering strong resistance to rust. In 1905 the total crop was one pound; in 1915, the estimated value of this wheat grown in Canada and the United States was \$600,000,000.

Would Remove Drudgery From Farm Life

Problems Affecting Women on the Farm Are Discussed In Ontario

Women's view of the problems of farm life were presented to the Agricultural Enquiry Committee of the Ontario Legislature recently. Domestic, Social, educational and economic phases of farm life were all covered by the various speakers.

The Monday wash-day and the Tuesday ironing were particularly assailed as institutions which should be eradicated. Accounts of how American communities had replaced this work by co-operative laundries, were given to the committee and urged as being worthy of imitation. It was explained that co-operative laundries could be established in connection with co-operative creameries, the same machinery being adaptable to both purposes.

Rural nursing and more enlightened medical care for the rural mother were also stressed as one of the great advances needed by the country. Production of quality produce and the adoption of intelligent co-operative marketing, were further recognized as of financial importance, and the need of rural education which would foster an appreciation of rural life, was strongly emphasized.

Local Editor Often Refuses Good Story

Is Not Indifferent To Feelings Of Fellow Citizens

"Keep it out of the paper" is the cry which the local newspaper publisher frequently hears. To oblige often costs considerable, though the party who makes the request thinks the granting thereof worth a "thank you." A newspaper is a peculiar thing in the public eye. The newspaper is a story because he gets an item and is abused because he does not get another. Young men and young women as well as older persons, perform acts which become legitimate items for publication and then rush to the newspaper office and beg the editor not to notice their escapades. The very next week they condemn the same paper for not having written up another party doing the same thing and many are the stories upon which he turns his back, because of a good wife or mother, who would be grievously hurt to see the thing in print. Don't blame the editor for keeping something out of the paper but be thankful that he has a heart and is not indifferent to your feelings as the cold and calculating chap who sits at the desk on the big city papers.—Historical Banner.

Australia Imports Canadian Produce

Imports of Canadian produce and manufacture into Australia received during the year ended June 30, 1921, amounted in value to \$5,061,253, an increase of \$1,899,803 over the previous year. It is the largest volume of trade yet recorded between Canada and Australia. The greatest increase was in motor chassis though a good volume of trade was also done in rubber goods, boots and shoes.

Just to show his friends that he can swim, although he never became a grandfather of wife daughters, a man of Thibodeau, La., swam across the Mississippi River.

Flocks of lava, "spitzer" cones, volcanic craters, strange caves and natural bridges have been discovered in the southeastern part of Idaho.

Western Lignite Utilization May Solve The Fuel Problem For Large Section Of Prairies

Natural Resources Bulletin

Dangerous Driving By Motorists A Menace To Child Life

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:

The rapidity with which the highways are being improved throughout the country is creating a traffic problem that is becoming exceedingly difficult to deal with. It is an unfortunate fact, also, that the provision of good roads is looked upon by many drivers of motor cars and trucks as an incentive to excessive speed, in many cases combined with a carelessness, little short of criminal.

Throughout our smaller municipalities bordering on these good roads there is a constant danger of accidents to pedestrians and especially to children. It is difficult at all times to keep children off the street, especially in country places where there are no sidewalks, and drivers should be compelled—if they will not do it otherwise—to exercise every caution. The legal speed limit does not give any motorist the right to create dangerous conditions. When such conditions are the result of carelessness, negligence or deliberation, the law should be sufficiently drastic to prevent its recurrence by either the driver or the car.

The safety of the young life of Canada—the most valuable natural resource which this country possesses—is of far more importance than the liberty of dangerous drivers, and the children should be protected at all hazards. The appeal of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, in the last hour of the ill-fated Lusitania, "Come and let us save the children," might with advantage be permanently affixed to the windshield of every motor car, as a testimony to the value of child life and the need for its preservation.

To Assist Sheep Industry

Breeding Ewes to be Admitted Free of Duty For a Certain Period

Word has been received by F. H. Auld, Vice-President of the Western Canada Livestock Union, that an order-in-council has been passed by the Federal Department at Ottawa authorizing the remission of duties to grade breeding ewes imported from the United States into Canada for the period from September 1st to November 30th. Such importations will be subject to regulation under act.

There is a keen demand for grade breeding ewes in Western Canada and the demand for some time has been greater than the supply, states Mr. Auld. "And in order to assist the sheep industry, the Western Canada Livestock Union has been urging the Dominion Government to admit breeding ewes free of charge for a period of three or four months." This order-in-council will give the Saskatchewan and Manitoba farmers an opportunity to start new flocks, or increase their present flocks at a reasonable price, and such increases will provide new markets for the sale of pure-bred rams by western breeders.

Farm Boys' Camps

Four Camps Were Held This Year In Saskatchewan

Under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Extension Service, four Farm Boys' Camp have been held this summer throughout the province, with an attendance of 452 young agrarians, who entered with zest into the stock judging, competitions and special events.

These camps were located at Yorkton, where 56 boys were present; Saskatoon, with an enrollment of 255; and a camp at Manitowish Lake in charge of N. G. Bruce, with 36 boys under canvas.

Besides these camps a large number of excellent stock judging competitions were conducted under the auspices of agricultural societies in order to select the best five boys to attend one of the larger camps.

Prizes For Butter Competition

The Dairy Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture announces that the J. B. Ford Co., of Wyandotte, Michigan, has donated one-half dozen silver knives and forks, one-half dozen silver spoons, and one-half dozen tea spoons to be awarded in the Butter Judging Competition in connection with the 1925 Provincial Dairy Convention to be held next February at Prince Albert, Sask. The regulations to govern this competition have not yet been decided upon.

A remarkable flight of the painted butterfly in California has been followed by a serious outbreak of caterpillars, which are attacking garden plants of all kinds.

Canada is working unceasingly to solve her coal problem, which is to supply the great industrial and coal-less areas of Central Canada with domestic fuel at an economical rate. To this end no efforts have been spared and experiments and researches have been carried out along various lines. But recently an appropriation of \$200,000 was passed in the House of Commons for the purpose of providing assistance in transportation of Canadian coal to Central Canada, it being the intention of the Government to carry out test hauls of coal in order to encourage the industry and if possible to demonstrate the feasibility of such provision.

Among the various means adopted by the Government to arrive at a solution or partial solution of the coal question was the creation in 1918 of the Lignite Utilization Board to devise a means of utilizing the lignite which occurs in Eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which is the only fuel of these areas, but which fails to pieces when mined and has therefore only a restricted use. Enormous supplies of this fuel are available in these sections.

The Lignite Board, acting for the Government of Canada, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, had to deal chiefly with carbonizing and solidifying the material so that it could stand carriage for long distances. Five years were spent in experimenting and demonstration, which involved the construction of a large plant at Blenfield, Saskatchewan, in 1921, and the establishment of a large oven which was completed in June of last year. This operated continuously and successfully up to December, carbonizing three thousand tons of lignite. The board in its report claims that it has reached the point where it can produce a carbonized lignite briquette for domestic consumption and that the technical process has been completely demonstrated with full scale apparatus suitable for commercial conditions.

The concluding chapter in the years of work for a provision of domestic fuel from the Manitoba and Saskatchewan fields is now being written. Control of the plant at Blenfield is now in the hands of the Saskatchewan Government, which is negotiating with one or two firms to take over the plant and operate it as a commercial utility, according to an announcement of Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister in charge of Industries. The Federal Government, he stated, has relinquished its equity in the plant to the Saskatchewan Government, providing the plant and equipment are used to complete the work as originally planned.

"The plant has served its purpose in demonstrating the possibility of making briquettes from carbonized lignite," he is quoted as saying, "and what remains now is to prove the commercial feasibility of the project. It is not the policy of the Government to embark on any commercial undertaking, and we are therefore endeavoring to secure private capital to undertake the commercial operation of the plant under some form of lease."

Not What Father Meant

An English family lived in a place in Scotland for a few months. It was near a loch, and one morning the father engaged a boat to take them across. The weather had become unsettled, and the father said to the boatman, "By the way, can you tell me where I could get a machinist for my daughter?" The boatman rested on his oars for a moment or two, and then said, "There's not very many machinists hereabouts, but there's a fine young MacDonald, a bachelor, who lives at the loch, and he might be suiting the young lady."

Salmon Pack In British Columbia. Circumstances are promising for a salmon pack in British Columbia this year which will be about 200,000 cases in excess of that of 1922. It was stated by Ralph Lanning, secretary of the canned salmon section of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, British Columbia Division, recently. It is thought that the total may reach 1,500,000 cases of salmon of all kinds.

Boy Scout Movement In Norway

The Boy Scout movement has grown rapidly in Norway; only 200 boys were present at the first national camp in 1914, against 2,000 which recently picked their camp at a beautiful tract near Lake Mjosen. Scouts were there from the most northern corners in the world, from the little town of Hammerfest. While in camp King Haakon paid the Scouts a visit.

Another step towards improving the morale of prisoners has been taken by British authorities. It has been decided to abolish the "broad arrow" from prison clothes and to provide ordinary lounge suits for the inmates.

WIGLEYS

After every meal

A pleasant and agreeable sweet and a long-lasting benefit as well.

Good for teeth, breath and digestion. Makes the next cigar taste better.



NEVER FIRE FIRST

—BY—
JAMES FRENCH DORRANCE
Co-Author of "Get Your Man,"
"Glorious Rides the Range," Etc.
(Serial Rights Arranged Through
F. D. Goodrich, Publishers,
Toronto.)

"Looks like murder," he said, his eyes leaving the stolen uniform and focusing on the wound, the clean hole of a steel bullet in the right temple.

"It is murder—from ambush," the girl declared, her voice sharp with conviction.

But Seymour was not so sure. With out disturbing a convulsive death grip he examined the revolver held in an outstretched hand. It had been discharged once.

"That's a complete ambush, anyway," he reasoned. "He had some hint of what was coming. Couldn't he have drawn his gun when that bullet hit him. The way my ears read the reports, he fired just after the rifle spoke—probably a spasmodic pull on the trigger with no aim or hit. You know, Mounties are not supposed to fire first. The rule has killed a number of them."

"He was so brave—absolutely fearless," he murmured.

Seymour might have gone further in reconstructing the crime, but he checked observation on the subject lest she suspect of training.

"You knew him well, Miss—Miss—"

"I'm Ruth Duperow," she told him. "My uncle is a missionary here."

"At once he remembered the description of the colorful cousin who was keeping her father company. The contrast in type was remarkable."

"Yes," she went on. "I knew the sergeant quite well and admired—both my uncle and I admired his courage and uprightness."

"You said his name was—"

"The girl's frankness did not desert her. His real name was not Seymour but we knew him first as Bart Caswell. You see, he has been here for a month, studying the camp without anyone suspecting that he was not the mining expert he pretended to be. Not until the stage robbery did he disclose who he was and put on his uniform."

Seymour tried to hide a smile; the plan which the girl outlined as Bart Caswell's seemed so exactly like his own. When he turned back to her, his hand was striking meditatively a clean shaven chin.

"Is there a 'roner in Gold?' he asked.

Sam Hardley, and he didn't like Bart—I mean Mr. Seymour."

The real Seymour made mental note of this fragment without seeming to be impressed or more than casually interested.

At that, Hardley will have to be noted for the sake of the unusual. Miss Duperow went on. "It's the law, isn't it?"

The sergeant nodded. "Something of that sort. But first I must have a little look into the brush to see what I can see. Mind waiting for a few minutes?"

"Don't risk it," cried the girl, taking a step toward him and laying an impulsive hand upon his sleeve. "Whoever murdered Bart may be lurking in the brush and wouldn't hesitate to take a shot at you. You don't know how desperate that fellow is. He broke off in sudden caution and finished his consequently. "One killing is enough for to-day."

"Killing too many," he assured her, but swung into the saddle. "I'll take no unnecessary chances, and I'll be some other hold strike without the law."

The sergeant could not withhold admiration for the daring which the man, who called himself Caswell, had shown in his last hours of life. To put on the trusted and feared uniform, to be dropped by the police, to be of Dominion authority and to undertake the solution of his own crime was a coup as clever and as bold as any he had ever known.

Had the culprit stopped there, he might have made a clean getaway with whatever else of foot and horse he carried. The girl, after all, had the prize which had made him resort to murder must be of great value. He did not need the possibility that Bart might have been slain by a pal dissatisfied with the division of the spoils. But, in view of the fact that the sergeant had been inclined to believe that this morning's slaying had no connection with the C. X. crime, the girl, after all, was his best source of information.

Just as he was about to turn back and question her further, the horse tracks he was following broke from the bush into the switchback trail and were lost. At once he swung back around for the return car. Shortly he overtook his own pack caryer faithfully plodding in pursuit, and took the animal under his arm. He did not become confused at the crossroads.

At the turn, he saw that a group of men had gathered along the line of the figure of Bart. A freight wagon drawn by three yoke of oxen had been stopped near by and reins dropped on four or five saddle horses. The group looked in vain for his companion of chance. Ruth Duperow and her mount were gone.

CHAPTER XV.
Under Suspicion

None of the usual greetings of the Northern trail were offered Seymour as he rode up to the group. Instead, four or five blank stares met him, of frowning glances. The men presented a stolid front of rigid scrutiny. The probability flashed upon him that as the sergeant's horse and rider had been seen, he was under suspicion in connection with the crime.

The sergeant's staid horse and rider was about to dismount when there was a movement among the men. A short, stout man, from whose ample belt dangled a small cannon of a revolver, waddled forth to stand before him.

"What's happened?" asked Seymour quickly deciding to say nothing of his previous visit.

"That's what we're going to find out," said the fat man in that shrill small voice with which humans of undue girth often are afflicted. "Where you?"

(To be continued)

An Air Pressure Railway

South Devon Had Only One Of Its Kind Ever Attempted

The South Devon Atmospheric Railway which was operated for a considerable time during the year 1847, was the only one of its kind ever attempted. The trains were run entirely by air pressure, which was forced through a pipe along the centre of the track, says London Answers.

He could not agree with Ruth Duperow that the road agent, or agents, had mistaken the express vehicle for the passenger coaches in use on this difficult line. That did not stand the test of reason, any more than did a supposition that the robbery had been for the sake of the unusual form of a mounted police officer. No one possibly could have known that the robbery was in fact a trap for the authority which any spurious wearer might command, must be of brief duration for the owner could be counted on to follow his clothes. The risk was not worth the fleeting advantage.

The sergeant did not have to argue himself into a conviction that he must seek elsewhere for the purpose of the holding. Some other shipment—just what, he meant to find out—that was coveted and worth taking chances to secure must have been expected. He believed that, in examining his loot, the robber-murdered had come upon the uniform and had decided to use it to some other hold strike without the law.

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In order to maintain an adequate supply of air, pumping stations were provided at intervals of three miles. The lionhounds and Kirinlithloch line, which celebrates its century this year, started with a single track and no engine at all. In order to provide the necessary force for propulsion, stout umbrellas were held out to be filled by the following wind. But the return journey was not so easy. Those who had ridden one way were forced to get out and push their "train" home again.

Completes Unique Bldg

A unique Bldg has just been completed by the Title Society of Maine, after nearly one year's work. The entire book is written by hand, more than 1,600 individuals having sent in a page or copy, while a number of others made maps and illustrations. A million and a half of the book is now a housewife, a public man and a life policeman were among those who contributed their quota, while persons of all religious faith are included. The book, it is said, will be used to further the aims and objects of the society, which was founded nearly a century and a quarter ago.

By taking aboard 274,500 bushels of wheat in 6 1/2 hours at Montreal, the steamship Inverton, it is believed, created a new world's record for rapid loading.

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer Aspirin"

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

Safe Bayer package

which contains proven directions

INSIST! Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for 24 years.

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Wins Indian Name

Saskatchewan Boy Captures High Honors at Tuxis Boys Camp in Algonquin Park

Albert Brown, who represented Saskatchewan Tuxis boys at Camp Ahmek, in Algonquin Park, was awarded the Burt McDonald scholarship for general proficiency on the basis of all-round camping ability at the end of the two months' camp, which was attended by 200 boys and leaders from all over the United States and Canada.

A still further distinction gained by the Saskatchewan Tuxis boy was that of being granted an Indian name in the Order of Gitchehmanek, which is composed of a select group of boys and leaders who have demonstrated their ability as campers and have shown the highest qualities of personality and conduct.

Albert Brown was named Apenidish, which means, in English, the self-reliant one. He was the only boy in camp this year to attain an Indian name.

Burt McDonald, a former resident of Regina, was the donor of a scholarship which made it possible for Brown to attend the camp. Mr. McDonald was present in the camp for the closing banquet, when the announcement of the award was made, and was the first to congratulate the Saskatchewan boy after the silver cup had been presented to him by Taylor Statten, director of the camp.

"The Tuxis" campers are chosen on the basis of all-round activities and relationships of a camp life. The number of bars in the various activities qualified for by the campers is one of the factors considered. Albert Brown qualified for 16 of these bars in swimming, lifesaving, canoeing, campcraft, woodcraft, astronomy, tree climbing, citizenship, public speaking, diving, boxing, entertaining, Indian life and riding—Regina Leader.

Reforming the Calendar

Scheme Advocated By Winnipeg Man Several Years Ago

The thirteen month calendar scheme recently passed in a resolution by the American Meteorological Society, was advocated by J. W. Harris, a pioneer Winnipegger several years ago. The calendar reform scheme, as outlined by Mr. Harris, appeared in his book, "The Art of Rapid Computation and Science of Numbers," published in 1919.

"The year of 13 months of four weeks each, with one extra day," is fully explained by Mr. Harris under the general head of "Chronology or Time Computation."

"The 13-month system, with 53 days to a month," says Mr. Harris, "has many points in its favor, and much to commend its adoption for universal use at the earliest possible date. This arrangement of 13 months of four weeks each, with seven days to the week, would leave an extra day in each year, which could be made to occur as a phase as a holiday to close the old year, or to be called New Year's Day and utilized as a holiday to start the year. It would thus cause no disarrangement concerning the names of the days of the week, nor with business transactions generally. The added day for leap year could in any manner be sandwiched between Saturday at the end of the 26th week and the following Monday as an extra holiday to be called "Leap Year Day."

As a name would have to be given to the added or thirteenth month, Mr. Harris suggests that the misleading old names of the months be done away with and they be called the "first," "second," "third," and so on to "thirteenth" month.

Est Less To Be Thin

A reader writes: "Kindly give me for quick thinking, as you have for quick fattening."

Reply: Easy. Quit eating. If that's too rapid, eat less. If you want to feel comfortable as you thin, eat nothing but bulky vegetables, but plenty of them. Cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach and all other greens; tomatoes, radishes, turnips, beets, squash, pumpkins and string beans are on the list of bulky vegetables.—San Francisco Bulletin.

English sailors once believed that a white crossing before their prow was an ill-luck omen.

MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

For those Smokers who like their tobacco Cut Fine or who roll their own MACDONALD'S Fine Cut

1/2 lb. tin 80¢

1/2 Lb. 15¢

1/2 Lb. 15¢

1/2 Lb. 15¢

Size Of Hailstones

Maximum Possible Size Cannot Be Positively Ascertained

The question is often asked as to the maximum known or possible size of hailstones. According to records of the U.S. Weather Bureau, the maximum possible size of a single hailstone cannot be positively stated, but stones larger than a man's fist and weighing over a pound have several times been reported on good authority.

During a hailstorm in Natal, on April 17, 1874, stones fell that weighed a pound and a half, and passed through a corrugated-iron roof as if it had been made of paper. Hailstones 14 inches in circumference fell in New South Wales, February, 1847. At Casoria, Spain, on June 15, 1859, houses were crushed under blocks of ice, some of which are said to have weighed four and a half pounds. In October, 1844, a hailstorm at Cotte, France, wrecked houses and sank vessels.

Authentic reports of the finding of hailstones much larger than those above mentioned undoubtedly refer in all cases to masses of ice resulting from the coalescence, after falling, of a number of smaller hailstones lying closely packed together on the ground.

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When baby is ill; when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting makes him happy, Baby's Own Tablets should be given him without delay. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which breaks the bowels and gives him perfect stomach and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and induce healthy sleep. They are absolutely guaranteed to be free from opiates and narcotics and can be given to even the newest-born babe with perfect safety and always with beneficial results. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers and druggists, or direct from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Noted Maharajah Was Great English Scholar

Price Ruled Over Three Million People in India

From Madras comes news of the death of the Maharajah of Travancore. The Maharajah, Sir Rama Varma, though a great English scholar and a most progressive prince, would not take matters with his wife because, according to the customs of his land, she was of "low birth," neither would the Maharajah drink water or eat a meal after he had shaken hands with or received a foreigner until he had taken a bath in running water. The crown falls to the son of the Maharajah's older sister, who also according to custom, was married, while still a girl, to a man of high caste. The Maharajah's own son, therefore, although well educated and brought up in luxury, cannot take his father's title. Travancore, the leading Malay State of Southwest India, has an area of 6,720 square miles and a population of 2,000,000. The Maharajah, who possessed great wealth, lived in a beautiful palace at Travancore the capital of the State. As a ruler of so important a State he had a salute of 19 guns, to which, as personal compliment to himself, two were added, putting him in the front rank of Indian princes.

MURINE EYES

FROM THE SUN, WIND, DUST & CINDERS

English sailors once believed that a white crossing before their prow was an ill-luck omen.

Frozen meat first became known to the civilized world when a party of Eskimos brought frozen game in air-tight cases to Harwich, England, in January, 1816.

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LLOYD GEORGE CONDEMNS PACT WITH RUSSIANS

Pemmenmaw, Wales.—In a most important declaration, on the Anglo-Russian treaty made in a speech here, former Premier Lloyd George said the treaty was a fake and folly which had been "hastily patched up" at the end of the recent session of Parliament because Premier MacDonald had been held up "by the Socialist gunmen of his own party."

The former premier said that it was an act of criminal recklessness at such a time to guarantee huge sums of money to be spent in another country by a Government whose principles were predatory.

Mr. Lloyd George said he recognized that in voting against the guarantee the Liberals would be changing the Government on a major issue which was an integral part of the Government's programme, but if the Liberals shirked that challenge they would forfeit the nation's confidence and respect. He obviously assumed that the Liberals will join the Conservatives in defeating the Government on the Anglo-Russian treaty when it comes before Parliament for ratification, as the vote will be obliged to treat the vote as one of no-confidence and be compelled to resign.

Referring to the Irish boundary question, Mr. Lloyd George said that Lord Birkenhead's letter to the Earl of Balfour, interpreting the Irish treaty as providing for a boundary commission to settle on small frontiers, rather than to consider transferring large sections of Ulster to the Irish Free State, seemed to him to contain the only responsible interpretation of the boundary clause of the Irish treaty, and he asserted he stood by this letter and all it contained.

Promises Naval Assistance

Britain Ready to Use Navy to Secure World Peace

Geneva.—The representatives of the Little Entente have been informed that Great Britain will not only stand ready to extend economic penalties against any aggressor states, but will, also, subscribe to a general agreement to afford naval assistance to maintain world peace, it was stated on good authority here.

This assurance has created a favorable impression among the smaller European states and has strengthened the idea already prevalent in League circles that England and France are closer than some people think to a settlement of the problem of security which, the French insist, must accompany any acceptance of compulsory arbitration.

Radio Broadcasting In Russia

New Permitted By Soviet Government Under Certain Restrictions

Moscow.—Radio broadcasting was introduced to the Russian public for the first time, when the council of people's commissars issued a decree permitting the manufacture and use under the supervision of the commissariat of posts and telegraphs of commercial and home-made receiving sets.

The public is permitted to receive only general broadcasting matter sent out by Government stations, including informative speeches, reports, concerts, weather bulletins and time signals, but it is forbidden to intercept or to use for private purposes official Government matter or information intended for the press. It also is restricted from picking up matter disseminated by foreign wireless stations.

Will Subscribe to German Loan

Paris.—The Matin says it understands that, in deference to the arguments made by Andrew W. Mellon, the American Secretary of the Treasury, in his recent talks with Premier Herriot, Finance Minister Clementel and M. Robineau, Governor of the Bank of France, France will subscribe 40,000,000 franc marks of the loan to Germany under the Dawes plan.

Premier King's Western Tour

Ottawa.—The tentative date of the commencement of Premier King's western tour is set for Sept. 29, when he will leave Ottawa for Fort William. The first speech to be delivered will be at the head of the lakes, probably Oct. 1, and from there he will proceed to Winnipeg, where he will speak. It is expected, Saturday.

Will Speed Construction

Saskatoon, Sask.—Construction of the C.P.R. Tisdale-Nipawin branch is to be expedited by employment of what is declared to be the largest and most efficient track-laying pioneer on the continent, which arrived in Tisdale recently. The machine is stated to be able to lay three miles of track a day.

W. N. U. 1542

Put Ban On Sale Of Extracts To Indians

Edmonton.—The immense sale to Indians and half-breeds in the north of the province during the past few years of various extracts which contain a large percentage of alcohol, but which sale was not in the past illegal, is given by the Liquor Control Board as the underlying reason for the order-in-council recently passed which prohibits the future sale of these extracts, except through the Government vendors. The sale of these extracts has been a constant source of complaint by Indian Agents and the Provincial Police, and it is stated that thousands of dollars' worth of these extracts have been taken to the north for sale every season.

Economic Conference Held At Regina

Premier Dunning States Activities of Provincial Debt Adjustment Bureau Will Be Extended

Regina, Sask.—Rejecting as constitutionally impossible the debt adjustment scheme presented to the Saskatchewan Government by the farmers' organizations in the province recently, Premier Dunning announced at the economic conference here, the Government's intention of extending the activities of the Provincial Debt Adjustment Bureau.

Representatives of the bureau will be stationed in the sheriff's office in each of the 22 judicial districts of the province to act as agents and advisers for hard-pressed farmers and to assist them out of their difficulties.

The debt adjustment commission has been asked to stress more than ever before upon creditors, the necessity in certain cases of adopting a future scheme with a view to making mutual settlements of a permanent character.

Constructing Vessels For Coastal Service

Sister Steamers Will Be Put On Vancouver-Seattle Run

Montreal.—Captain J. W. Troup, manager of the British Columbia coast steamship service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has left for Glasgow, where he expects to be present at the launching of the Princess Kathleen, the first of the new sister steamers for the Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle run which are under construction.

The Princess Kathleen and the Princess Marguerite will be the largest and fastest steamers run in the Sound with a gross tonnage of approximately 5,500 tons.

The Princess Kathleen will be delivered to the owners December 27. The Princess Marguerite follows at an interval of 60 days.

Has Not Replied To Canada's Offer

Proposed Trade Agreement With Australia Still Unsettled

Ottawa, Ont.—Hon. J. A. Robb, Acting Minister of Finance, said that there was no change in the position of Canada relating to a trade agreement with Australia.

Whether or not there was any change in the attitude of Australia, he could not say, merely remarking that the Australian Parliament was now in session.

"We are anxious to give Australia all the advantages we can in the Canadian market," he said, summing up the position of Canada.

Will Study Canadian Methods

London.—The British Ministry of Agriculture is sending H. Taylor, Deputy Controller of Horticulture, on a journey throughout Canada to study the Canadian methods of marketing fruit. The ministry recently established an apple packing station in Cambridgeshire.

Relief For Virgin Isles

Washington.—The American Red Cross has cabled \$25,000 to Captain Philip Williams, Governor of the Virgin Islands, which recently were stricken by a hurricane, for use in relief work. Captain Williams reported that between 300 and 400 families have lost their homes.

Ancient Church Wrecked

Palermo, Sicily.—Almost the entire roof of the Central Cupola of the seventeenth century Church of San Domenico has fallen in, destroying inside the church, the tribune in the nave. No one was injured.

German Prisoners Released

Duesseldorf.—Fifty-one Germans imprisoned by the French and Belgian authorities in the Ruhr have thus far been released under the amnesty clause of the London agreement.

Must Be Agricultural Workers

Jews Entering Canada Will Be Subject To Immigration Restrictions

Ottawa.—Jewish refugees from Russia seeking entry into Canada will be subject to the same restrictions as now apply under the law to all immigrants, namely, that they must qualify as agricultural workers and give reasonable assurance that they intend to remain in the rural districts of Canada. This was the dictum of the Minister of Immigration, Hon. J. A. Robb, who received a delegation of steamship men which asked for a ruling on the status, under the Canadian immigration law, of Hebrew citizens of Russia now resident in Russia or the Near East. Many of these, it is understood, sought entry into Canada, but were unable to qualify as agricultural workers.

In declining to enlarge the field of immigration in this class, it is presumed that the immigration department has in mind the pledges given to the United States Government that everything will be done at Canadian ports to prevent the immigration of Europeans who seek to use Canada as a gateway to the United States as a means of evading the restrictions of that country's immigration law.

CANADA AND U. S. TO FIGHT RUST MENACE

Winnipeg.—Co-operation of United States and Canadian expert agriculturists in the war on the rust menace is assured following a two-days' conference here. A committee on international co-operation was appointed, and a tentative programme drawn up. As a result of the meetings here, it is understood that a similar conference will be held either in Wisconsin or North Dakota in the near future.

Increased Federal Government aid and closer co-operation of provincial organizations in the campaign of rust eradication will be another important result of the meetings. For the prosecution of the campaign, Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, expressed a hope that he would be able to get an appropriation of \$50,000 for the work, as against the \$25,000 set aside for it last year. Representatives of Western Canadian universities also pledged the support of their scientific departments, and Dr. H. M. Tory, Chairman of the Dominion Research Council, indicated that some of the funds of the council might be put at the disposal of the executive.

"Why cannot economic and fiscal questions of international importance be discussed around a table with equal frankness and the same amiable spirit as the mutual problem of rust control?" asked Hon. F. M. Black, Provincial Treasurer, speaking at a conference luncheon. He would be delighted at the whole-hearted co-operation of the Central States, and deplored the fact that fiscal conditions, of which those in the United States had frankly been very irksome to Canada, could not be approached in a similar manner.

Prof. H. L. Doley, of the University of North Dakota, suggested introducing nurseries for rust hosts, excluding barberry and buckthorn, of which the pernicious nature was already known.

Prof. Doley was supported by several other speakers. It was contended that such nurseries would afford better opportunity to study the problem under field conditions and greenhouse conditions.

Approves Empire Conference

Bloemfontein South Africa.—J. H. Thomas, British Colonial Secretary, said that while the invitation sent to the Imperial Government to the South African Government to participate in an Empire conference at London had not been accepted, he was glad to state that during a personal interview he had with Premier Hertzog, the latter declared his Government would accept the invitation and South Africa would be represented.

Saskatchewan Pool Wheat For U.S.

Regina, Sask.—Arrangements are being made to handle Saskatchewan pool wheat in the United States. It was announced following a meeting of the directors.

Particular reference, it was stated, is being paid to Scoobie and Whittell, Montana, and Harry Marsh, Herschel, Sask., a member of the executive of the pool organization, is now south of the line carrying on negotiations.

Prominent Personages Coming

Montreal.—The Duchess of Athol, M.P. for Kinross and Western Perth in the British House, and Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are expected to visit this fall, under the auspices of the National Council of Education.

Cancels Trip To Pole



ROALD AMUNDSEN

Arctic explorer, who filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, has definitely cancelled his projected aerial trip to the North Pole, and has requested that his estate be placed under a public receivership, so that he can get his financial difficulties straightened out in full view of the public. He considers himself solvent.

Chicago Slayers Sentenced

Get Life Imprisonment For Murder Of Bobbie Franks

Chicago.—Exactly 112 days from the afternoon they kidnapped Bobbie Franks from the street, killed him, threw him on his face to destroy his features, and thrust his abused body into a swamp culvert, Nathan Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb, self-styled super-intellectuals and heirs to many millions, were packing up their prison belongings preparatory to the journey to the Northern Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, where, unless the pardon and parole board interferes, or they escape, they will remain for approximately 33 years.

They were sentenced to life imprisonment on the murder charge, and to 99 years on the kidnapping charge, and Judge Caverly stipulated that they were not to be eligible to parole. Attorneys differ on the number of years that must elapse before they can be paroled. Some hold they can regain their liberty in about 25 years, but Clarence Darrow, chief of counsel for the defense, argues that they must spend 33 years and some months in the penitentiary.

Spanish Nobility Coming

Party Will Make Tour of Canada This Month

Montreal.—The Duke of Alba, 17th of that name and tenth Duke of Berwick in the British nobility; the Duchess of Alba, the Duke and Duchess De Poncaranda, the Marquis of Viana, master of the house of the crown of Spain, and the Marquis De Coquillat, personal friends of the King of Spain, with several friends, are about to visit Canada, it was learned here.

The party will travel in Canada over Canadian Pacific Railway lines. Following several weeks' stay in New York they will leave the United States on the 14th for Niagara Falls, thence they will proceed to Toronto, Banff, Lake Louise, Sicamous, Vancouver and Victoria, exploring the beauties of the Canadian Rockies enroute.

From Victoria they will go to Seattle and will then make an extended tour of the United States.

Business Improving In Ruhr

Restrictions Under French-Belgian Occupation Have Been Removed

Dortmund.—With the removal of the customs barrier and the other economic restrictions which had been imposed by the Franco-Belgian occupational authorities in the Ruhr area, a marked improvement in business activity has set in.

A resumption of normal railway traffic is viewed as one of the immediate benefits resulting from the abolition of the hitherto burdensome ordinances. The mines and smelters are looking forward to a steady supply of rolling stock of which there has been a chronic shortage due to the existing red tape.

Australian Citizens Drill

London.—The annual military training of the citizens' force at Liverpool Camp, Sydney, Australia, is being attended by 5,000 men, according to the Morning Post's Sydney correspondent. The men are undergoing a course of field work. Last year, while in training, they concentrated on musketry instruction.

Unemployment In Britain

London.—For the eighth successive week the unemployment returns for Great Britain showed an increase last week, namely, 13,662. In two months the increase in the number of unemployed has been 137,000 and the total now is 1,162,000.

Delegates At Geneva Are Striving For Peace

Geneva.—The Governments of thirteen countries have decided that it is more important to have their foreign ministers at Geneva following the discussions on obligatory arbitration, security and disarmament, than to have them stay at home and conduct the general routine of foreign affairs. These thirteen ministers are sitting side by side, engaged in the hardest kind of committee work in stilling committee rooms, trying to lend a helping hand in the effort to put peace in Europe on a solid foundation. In addition to the foreign ministers there are nine ministers who hold other portfolios for the Governments of various countries and some thirty or forty statesmen, who have been guests or foreign ministers during their careers.

Insurgents Fighting Soviets

Georgian Republic Demanding Recognition of Their Independence

Constantinople.—The struggle between the insurgents and the Soviet forces in the Georgian Republic is continuing fiercely according to the latest reports reaching here. The insurgents hold the principal Transcaucasian railway, which runs through Tiflis to Baku.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Caucasus and Soviet troops are being rushed to Georgia.

Georgia was a part of the old Russian Empire, but refused to recognize the Bolsheviks when the latter overthrew Kerensky. The Georgians formed a separate state, proclaiming their independence in May, 1918, and receiving their due recognition by the Allies in 1921.

Later in 1921, a revolution occurred and a Soviet Government was set up. The Georgian insurgents are demanding recognition of their independence from the Soviet regime. Their president, who is now in Paris, has asked the intervention of the League of Nations to stop the bloodshed and has offered to submit the independence issue to arbitration.

READY TO SUBMIT ALL DISPUTES TO ARBITRATION

Geneva.—Great Britain stands by the League covenant, which provides for military and naval assistance by all the signatories to preserve peace. This declaration was made by Lord Parmoor, representing the British Government, after the disarmament commission debate on arbitration, security and disarmament.

In a statement to representatives of the press of the world, Lord Parmoor affirmed that Great Britain meant what she said when, through the lips of her Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, she declared her readiness to submit all disputes to arbitration. He added that the words "all disputes" included those usually characterized as questions affecting vital interests and national honor.

Lord Parmoor qualified his statement by remarking that the terms "vital interests" and "national honor" were exceedingly vague, but went on to say that a way must be found to enable every possible cause of conflict between nations.

The British statesman concluded that, after all, the League covenant covered pretty nearly everything, and it was only necessary to clarify certain points, and perhaps generally strengthen the covenant.

Lord Parmoor's statement caused great pleasure among the French delegates, where it created the impression, as did his remarks before the commission, that when the time comes the British delegation will present detailed resolutions on arbitration, security and disarmament.

Rains Have Spoiled Crops In France

Quantity and Quality Have Both Been Seriously Affected

Paris.—The troops states that the incessant rains of the past two months have seriously affected the yield of grain both as to the quantity and quality. The deficiency will have to be made good by purchases abroad, the Temps warns the people, and this will have the usual effect upon the French exchange.

It was estimated a few weeks ago, says the Temps, that the French purchases of foreign cereals the coming year would not exceed 10,000,000 quintals (a quintal is 220.46 pounds), but it is now estimated that this estimate will be largely exceeded. The wheat trade itself believes that twice this quantity will have to be bought abroad.

To Oust The Foreigner

Victoria, B.C.—That the imposition of the 100 per cent. luxury tax on the Japanese Government is a direct effort to give preference from Japan, was the opinion expressed by Stewart Fulton, a journalist, who has returned from a trip of the Far East.

GRAIN EXCHANGE HEAD COMMENTS ON WHEAT POOL

Winnipeg.—In his retiring address, President James Richardson, at the annual meeting of the Grain Exchange, dealing with the pool system, said that the pool was not a marketing wheat, declared that it was difficult to make exact comparisons with the success of the Alberta Pool and marketing through the Grain Exchange.

"We can say with some certainty that the announcements made by the pool, however, have clearly indicated a desire to try to show the operators in a most favorable light, but have not supplied all the facts necessary for a judgment on the results," Mr. Richardson said.

"I must confess," he added, "that we have so far seen nothing to justify the claim that the pool method of marketing has given Alberta producers any better price than established methods could and did give."

"Continuing," Mr. Richardson asserted that the grain trade not only recognized the right of the farmer to carry out this experiment, but it had placed his efforts, staffs and experience at the disposal of the pool at lower rates than otherwise could have been obtained. "Similar experiments will be made this year in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and it will not be very long until the wisest of teachers, experience, will have decided the issue," he said.

"While we are keeping an open mind on the subject, we are not yet convinced that this innovation is a step along the road of sound economic progress."

Referring to the feature of Government regulation of wheat marketing through the Board of Grain Commissioners, Mr. Richardson said:

"We do not think it will be an easy matter to extend the regulation of the grain trade by legislation very far, without a conflict between such regulations and operation of the farmers' co-operative companies. We are of the opinion that it is not an easy matter to devise legislation controlling an international business, and we are inclined to think that since farmers themselves have created agencies of their own for handling of grain, our legislators would be well advised to move with caution."

Vancouver Harvesters

Cost City Supplied Many Workers For Prairies This Season

Vancouver.—Vancouver supplied more harvesters for the handling of the crop on the prairies this fall than at all other points in British Columbia combined.

The Government bureau supplied 5,264 men and 300 women. Of this total, 3,624 men went from Vancouver, Victoria was second, with 568. Statistics reveal that the majority of the British Columbia men went to Saskatchewan. The figures show that of the 5,264 men sent, 2,391 were dispatched to Saskatchewan, 1,884 to Alberta, and 56 to Manitoba.

Oppose Burying Unknown Soldier

Berlin.—On the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the world war a movement was launched for the erection of a national monument in Berlin to the memory of the soldiers who died as an outcome of the conflict.

There have been several proposals here to bury an unknown soldier, with proper ceremonies on behalf of the unknowns, but the Government opposed the idea on the ground that to do so would be following too closely in the footsteps of the allied nations, where the custom originated.

Pays Big Damages

Vancouver.—One of the biggest damage awards in the British Columbia court for many years has been settled by the unsuccessful defendant on the basis of paying 80 per cent. of the judgment and all costs. The defendant is the Connox Logging and Railway Company and the plaintiffs are 50 Merivale residents who suffered loss of property, personal injuries and, in one case, a life, through a forest fire in June, 1922.

Hindooes Prefer German Colleges

Hanover.—A conspicuous increase in the number of Hindoo students in German universities is reported since the end of the World War. Anti-British feeling, said to exist among the young intellectuals, is given as the reason for their preference for German educational institutions.

To Oust The Foreigner

Victoria, B.C.—That the imposition of the 100 per cent. luxury tax on the Japanese Government is a direct effort to give preference from Japan, was the opinion expressed by Stewart Fulton, a journalist, who has returned from a trip of the Far East.

The International Labor Organization

By Miss Marjorie Bradford, B.Sc.
Social Service Council of Canada

What is the International Labor Organization, and how does it function? That Canada is fortunate in numbering among her citizens many who are intelligent friends and intelligent critics of the International Labor Organization is perfectly true. It is equally true that there are still many responsible Canadians who do not know that the International Labor Organization exists, or having heard of it, remain ignorant of its nature and functions. The fact that during the discussion preceding the recent ratification by the Dominion Parliament of four Draft Conventions of the International Labor Organization, a member of the House demanded to know if it was "the intention of the Government to hold more convocations in Geneva in the future," invites reflection. The form of the question did not make it apparent that the honorable gentleman knew that Canada is a member state in a permanent International Labor Organization.

The International Labor Organization of the League of Nations was created by Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles. It has its own governing body and its own special conference, the League of Nations has the duty of voting its annual budget. Annual conferences are held, to which each member state sends four representatives—two for the government, one for the employers, and one for the employees. Through the International Labor Office at Geneva, the activities of the organization are carried on throughout the year.

One perhaps too often thinks of the Peace Treaty as a purely political and commercial document in which frontiers and nationalities and minorities were fought over and compromised upon, and sometimes perhaps, bartered and cross-bartered; and one forgets that there was also therein an endeavor to find an international expression of a certain number of high human ideals. It has its own governing body and its own special conference, the League of Nations has the duty of voting its annual budget. Annual conferences are held, to which each member state sends four representatives—two for the government, one for the employers, and one for the employees. Through the International Labor Office at Geneva, the activities of the organization are carried on throughout the year.

How does the International Labor Organization go about its work of raising and equalizing world standards? In its annual conferences the organization adopts Draft Conventions or Recommendations, which other states are free to ratify them or reject them, but each state is bound by agreement to place any such recommendations before competent legislative authority for discussion. It is the second duty of the organization to collect and distribute information concerning all labor matters and all social questions throughout the world. By so doing, it creates a new atmosphere of feeling, suggests new ideas or reforms and explains the initiatives and experiences of each country.

Many member states have been slow to discuss the Draft Conventions, but it is interesting to note that the most recent resolutions have been obtained in fields where they were least expected. The International Labor Organization can point with pride for instance, to a new system of labor legislation in Iran and in Japan, and to the beginnings of a system of labor legislation in China.

Holds World's Slow Record

Tutaria Lizard Often Keeps Perfectly Still For Two Weeks

At Wembley may be seen what is regarded as the world's slowest moving creature, the Tutaria Lizard. This strange creature often stays still for as long as two weeks without even moving its eyelids, it is to be added to the exhibits in the New Zealand pavilion at Wembley. It has the remains of a third eye on the top of its head, and is the slowest breathing animal in the world. It is of the species are menaced by a rat, the smaller jumping on the back of the larger. If then, the rat approaches too near, the big Tutaria grabs it in its jaws and goes to sleep, leaving no rat an alternative to a gradual extinction.

King Alfonso of Spain, who is corporal in the Italian Fascist, is the only reigning sovereign who holds such rank in the irregular forces of another country.

The use of the donkey and the elephant as emblems of the Democratic and Republican parties, respectively, originated with Thomas Nast, the famous cartoonist.

Julius Caesar was the name borne by a man convicted of bootlegging in Pasadena.

W. N. U. 1542

Need Of Reforestation

Virgin Forests of Canada Will Not Last More Than Thirty Years

"At the present rate of depletion the virgin forests of Canada and the United States will not last more than 25 or 30 years," said R. D. Craig and F. Storey of the Botany Section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science recently, in issuing a plan for the preservation, conservation and extension of timber resources.

"Apart from fuel, timber obtained from hardwoods, an overwhelming proportion of the timber required for industrial purposes is produced by coniferous species, such as pine and spruce, which with few exceptions are limited in distribution to the North American continent, Northern Europe and Siberia.

"These regions cannot be relied upon permanently as sources of supply. The position in Europe is not favorable because timber consumption each year far exceeds forest growth. "Siberian resources are to a large extent undeveloped, but as in North America, large areas of forest are likely to remain undeveloped owing to the difficulty and expense of extracting the timbers."

The United States consumes nearly one-half of the world's production of timber, the speakers said, in pointing out that a limit will be reached to present resources within 20 years, unless preventive measures are taken. "In view of falling supplies and the slow growth of trees, there is urgent need of reforestation of devastated areas, the protection of young growth, and the conservation of such original forests as still remain," the scientists concluded.

Insects Affecting Livestock

Treatment For Cattle Lice On Range

Cattle Or Stabled Animals
Lice on cattle develop most rapidly in dry, cold weather, and cattle should be dipped or treated before the cold weather sets in, says Mr. S. Hadwen, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in his bulletin, "Insects Affecting Livestock." For range cattle, full dipping with the official Canadian Government mixture of lime and sulphur is an excellent practice, as it kills off the lice that are present on the cattle. A second dipping two weeks later is always necessary to insure the best results.

For stabled animals, kerosene emulsion prepared as follows has been found very satisfactory: one quart soft soap, quarter pound hard soap, one pint kerosene and two quarts water. Mix with boiling water and add one gallon of warm water before using; mix thoroughly so that the skin will not be scalded; repeat in ten days to two weeks. The mixture can be applied with a brush.

In cold weather when it is not safe to enter wet the skin or clip the hair off, petroleum powder is a useful remedy. Dust over the skin and strap a blanket on. Disinfect everything that has been in contact with the animal.

Tall Buildings In Disfavor

Arguments Put Forth Against Building Of Skyscrapers

Arguments against the building of skyscrapers were presented at the annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Architects by L. C. W. N. S. Storey, Chairman of the Toronto Chapter. Tall buildings were coming into disfavor all over the continent, he said.

Some of the objections he cited were that they affect the public health by diminishing light and air space; affect the safety of the public by increasing the risk from fire and panic, and, directly, street congestion; cause inequality of land values, making equitable assessment difficult and eventually a lower average value of real estate.

The sub-committee will frame a suitable resolution along these lines and submit it to the annual assembly of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada which will give the resolution dominion-wide significance, he proposed.

Ypres Now Modern City

It is six years since the work of reconstruction commenced at Ypres. Now the city is well on the way to a complete rehabilitation. The present city is being built according to modern standards and there are now 300 workmen's dwellings in "garden cities," Ypres has, of course, become a town like Mecca.

Teacher: "While, why were you so late this morning?"

Willie: "My mother had to wash my penicillin."

Teacher: "Your what?"

Willie: "My penicillin! Didn't you tell me yesterday that a penicillin was a neck of dirt?"

Mail bags are now poked up by airplanes in full flight by means of a hook which seizes a rope to which the bags are attached.

Electricity On The Farm

Social Effects Of Electric Power In Agricultural Districts

Just as the automobile, compared with the railroad, is a centrifugal influence in society, so is electric power as compared with steam power. A tiny wire transmits electric energy as well as a huge bolt transmits steam energy. Given proper distribution at fair rates, electricity can take much of the drudgery out of both man's and woman's work on the farm. It can run vacuum cleaners as well as fan mills and threshers, pump water for the house as well as for the stock, wash clothes as well as shred corn. Thus far, the words "Power Farming" mean little more than trucks, tractors and various stationary machines driven by internal combustion engines, but in the good time coming, the electric motor will drive its noisier competitor out of a wide range of farm jobs. Farming will be cleaner, less laborious, more systematic, more profitable. With power available on the farm, the farmer will sell less raw material and more converted material. Certain jobs now done in town are altogether likely to return to the farm, providing work for more hands, checking the flow of population to the towns and ameliorating to that extent the isolation of country dwellers. What with good roads, automobiles, radio and cheap electric power, the social and economic disadvantages of country living largely disappear, and the advantages, so truly celebrated by poets and philosophers from time immemorial, emerge in bold relief.—Arthur Pound in the Independent.

Well Known Picture Brought Good Price

Gramophone Company Paid \$500 For "His Master's Voice"

The man who painted the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice," died in London, Aug. 29. He is Francis Beatrix, and he painted it twenty years ago, after the death of his brother. He noticed the fox terrier which belonged to his brother, noting about the gramophone one day, and that gave him the idea. He first entered the painting for the exhibition of the British Royal Academy, but it was refused. Shortly afterwards he showed a photograph of it to a gramophone company and it was promptly bought for \$500.

Wise Boy

His parents had always had trouble in inducing little David to eat. One day he was given a plate of tomato soup, and his mother asked him if he liked it.

"No," he said, "I don't like it."

"Then why do you eat it?"

"Oh," answered David, remembering past scenes, "I ain't looking for trouble."

Alberta Tar Sands

American Mining Engineer Says Deposits at McMurray Field Richest He Has Seen

"There appears to be no obstacle whatever to the development of the enormous tar sands of the McMurray area," stated Roland T. Day, well-known mining engineer of New York City, on his return to Edmonton from Waterways, following an extended investigation of the entire tar sands fields.

Mr. Day, of New York, who, with several others, have large plants in Washington, New York, and an experimental plant in California, at which point they have been for the past seven years, conducting experiments on a tar deposit almost identical with that at McMurray.

"I have examined all the deposits on this side of the water and many on the other side," said Mr. Day, "and the McMurray field is the largest and richest I have ever seen. There is enough tar enough at McMurray to last for an indefinite period," continued Mr. Day.

"Though, in view of the present high freight rates, it probably would not be profitable to market any bit of the gasoline and kerosene at the outset."

Mr. Day estimates that to build a refinery and extraction plant, provide railway extensions from Waterways, and the necessary marketing service which is always an expensive feature in the oil business, a sum of two million dollars would be required. This he points out, while it sounds like a lot of money, is not really so when compared with the amount already spent on oil drilling in Alberta.

Mr. Day pays a high tribute to the patient work of Dr. S. C. Ellis, the Dominion Government geologist and authority on the McMurray tar sands.

"Dr. Ellis is doing wonderful work, and I hope his efforts will not be without recognition. He has spent several years in the field, working at times under great handicaps, and what he has accomplished is of vital importance to anybody contemplating entering the field. In fact, it would be extremely difficult for anybody to go in there at all without the information gathered by Dr. Ellis."

Book Sergeant:—"Till further notice, every vehicle must carry a light when darkness begins."

Patrolman:—"And when does darkness begin?"

Book Sergeant:—"Darkness begins when the lights are lit."

Mamma:—"Johnny I heard that you had been as bad as you could be while I was out this afternoon. What have you to say for yourself?"

Johnny:—"Don't believe it, mamma, I couldn't have been as worse."

Fur Hunters Go Farther North

New Posts Are Opened to Widen the Field of the Trapper

The hunt for fur is extending northward year by year, according to officials of the great fur companies operating to the Labrador Coast and into Hudson's Bay. Each season, they say, new posts are opened to widen the field of the pelut hunter northward into the Arctic.

The Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Freres, the "old" company and the "new," already have dispatched their steamers on their annual tour of the northern posts.

All the way up the coast of Labrador and into Hudson's Bay are scattered fur posts, which in many cases have been carrying on business with the natives for years. Gradually, company heads say, the operations have extended northward, the Hudson's Bay Company especially seeking out new fur fields. This company now has a numerous chain of posts in Baffinland and other areas north of Hudson Strait. In recent years the trading operations of both companies have been very successful and the fur catches large.

Two years ago the Hudson's Bay Company undertook to establish a herd of reindeer in Baffinland with a view to augmenting the meat supply of the region. The company was encouraged in its experiment by the success of a similar project in Alaska. Instead of meeting with the success achieved with the reindeer in Alaska, the Hudson's Bay Company met with partial failure, and the herd now is small.

Courses For Intending Settlers

Winter Lectures To Be Given In England For Farm Settlers

The Canadian National Railways are inaugurating a series of winter lectures in London for farm settlers emigrating to the Dominion in the spring of 1925. The lectures discuss the questions of Canadian soils, livestock, farm machinery, dairying and the reclamation of prairie.

At the conclusion of the course, the student is guaranteed employment on a good Canadian farm, with an introduction to the nearest agricultural college. The students are being urged to spend at least a year on a Canadian farm before taking charge of land for themselves.

Little Margaret had been to an "Ucle Tom's Cabin" matinee with her mother. On their way home, she asked, "Mamma, does little Eva play again tonight?"

"Yes, dear," was the reply.

"Well," said Margaret, "don't see how she can die and go to heaven at 4 o'clock and get back in time for the show again at 8."

Need More Grain Ports

Outlet For Grain Through Hudson Bay Would Not Harm Existing Ports

All told the Canadian grain grower last year contributed 216 million bushels to meet the needs of those countries which have to import cereals. It is claimed that 60 million bushels went out by way of Vancouver, Montreal handled 75 millions. The remainder went overseas from ports in the New England States. The suggestion that the Pacific route is robbing the St. Lawrence route of grain traffic is wide of the mark. Equally so is the argument that the Hudson Bay route would divert grain from Montreal. As a matter of fact only a quarter of the Canadian wheat that went out via the Atlantic last year would have gone through United States' channels and was shipped from the United States' ports. If Canadian wheat were to be shipped out via Canadian routes and from Canadian outlets we would need to accommodate the present crop in a favorable season—three more ports each with as many elevators and as large facilities for unloading cars and loading ships as there are at the port of Montreal. Of all the objections offered to the opening up of new Canadian grain routes the silliest is the notion that there is a danger of overdoing the thing. If our present export facilities were doubled we should still have to depend upon United States' routes and ports to take out more of our wheat than now goes down the St. Lawrence. On Thursday there were sixty lake vessels in the harbor at Montreal loaded with grain which there was no elevator room.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Horses As Companions

cherishing a True Affection For a Noble Friend of Man

I am not, as I say, sentimental about horses; I have never yet seen a man a horse liked as well as a nice bundle of hay. But on the other hand, if you have ridden one horse a lot and know all of his little ways and he knows all yours, and if you have ridden many lonely and sometimes dark miles with him, after a while you begin to cherish an affection for him against your better sense.

There's a sweet, warm, companionable feeling to the ripping muscles of his neck when you put your bare hand against his mane and he knows all your trail, almost, although not quite so much company as you get out of a dog in camp. And as for Joe, if you miss the trail in the dark and try to turn off he will do his best to buck with you.

There's one thing about being with such stout-legged things as horses and dogs that isn't pleasant to you understand what age is too soon. Here is Joe getting old and he's 16. You got too much an impression of the flight of time. A wise man should keep an elephant and always feel young.—Guy Strathairn, in Saturday Evening Post.

Knowing How To Eat

Celebrated Physician Endorses Old Idea of Horace Fletcher

In 1909 we met Horace Fletcher. And read his books. And heard of his tests. At Yale. And elsewhere. How mastication was a cure-all. And a preventative. Last year, after all these years, we somehow could not get completely well. A few weeks ago a celebrated physician gave us an examination. It was one of those exhaustive affairs. And his report, "You do not know how to eat. Like all Americans, you do not allow the pepsin in the saliva to mix with your food. You hold it. The result is that the food goes into your stomach without the digestive fluids arranged by nature. And so you remain ill. Now, let's have lunch." It lasted two hours. "Eat each mouthful until it becomes sweet." We did. And since that day not an attack of indigestion. No more dizzy headaches. Sleep. And are eat what we like. And yet in 1909 we met Horace Fletcher—S. Jay Kaufman in New York Telegram.

From Footing the Flat

"An d how, my dear Sherlock, did you discover that the culprit resided in an apartment?"

"Easily," responded the great man, yawning. "Upon examining the foot-prints, I saw that he was flatfooted."

"Am it true that Rastus Johnson does not get black-billed when he tried to get into y' golf club?"

"No, sah, it ain't. He done got white-balled. Black-balls is what keeps a gentleman in outh avengation."

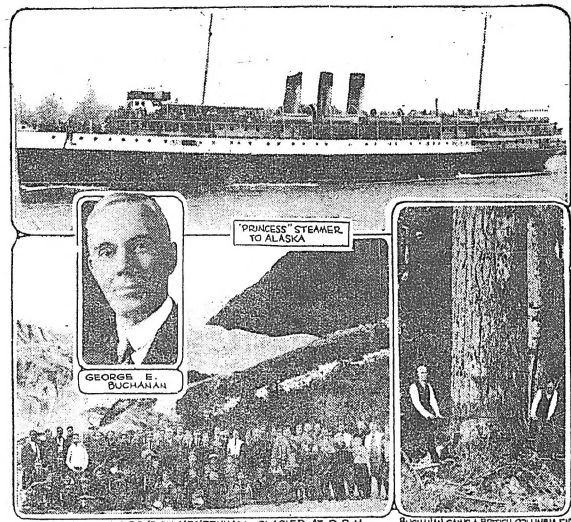
And No Damages

Mr. Peck—"What a wonderful view!"

Mr. Peck—"You keep your eyes on the road, Henry! You can get that view on a post card for five cents."

A ship a day is the wreck toll for the last year.

BUCHANAN AND HIS BOYS



BUCHANAN AND HIS BOYS ON MENDELSHALL GLACIER AT 9 P.M.

George B. Buchanan, a wealthy bachelor of Detroit, has a theory that a trip to Alaska during the formative period of a boy's life, coupled with the business training learned by a boy who makes such a trip under his guidance, is a wonderful asset. In 1923 some 16 of "Buchanan's Boys" went to Alaska with Buchanan, and in July, 1925, he will take 100 more on a "prince's trip" on one of the "Princess" steamers of the Canadian Pacific to Skagway, the gateway to Lake Bennett, Miles Canyon, White Horse Rapids, Lake Atha and other places known the world over during and since the rush of gold seekers to the Klondike. The boys will go over White Pass and see the mighty Yukon down

which the argonauts voyaged in their search for the precious yellow metal.

In describing his Alaska plan for boys, Buchanan tells about one of his off-boys who came into him a beautiful black eye. "Who gave you that black eye?" the boss inquired.

"Nobody!" declared the boy, "I had to look for it!"

That's what "Buchanan's Boys" have to do if they earn a trip to Alaska, except that the slogan is changed to "I had to work for it." If a boy wants to go in July, 1925, he first gets his parents' consent. The total cost of the trip from Detroit to Alaska and return is \$375, of which the boy earns his third, his parents pay one-third and Buchanan loans the boy the remaining third, to be repaid when he had a man, or earlier, if he so de-

stres. When one boy pays up, Buchanan uses the money to help another boy go to Alaska. The entire \$375 is handed to a boy who earns his third and he buys his own transportation, makes his own reservation for space on the "Princess" steamer and retains \$25 in the form of drafts on Alaska banks for spending money. In Detroit the boys earn the money selling ash baskets, coal, coke, pencils, etc., and Buchanan shows them how. Elsewhere they can earn the cash in any honest way provided they do not neglect school. "Any boy anywhere can go," Buchanan said recently, "and I would like to have in the party one from every nationality in the United States and Canada. They would learn to know and understand each other better."



FOR MISSIONARY WORK IN THE ORIENT

Party of Seventh Day Adventists who sailed for foreign fields in Japan and China on the Canadian Pacific S.S. Empress of Canada on August 14.

From left to right, back row—D. Millan and Mrs. Millan, Mrs. A. J. Werher and child, Mrs. H. Landis, F. Landis, and child, Mrs. Quimby and Professor Quimby. Front row—Mrs. E. F. Benson and Professor Benson, N. F. Brewer and Mrs. Brewer.

ELEVENTH CROP REPORT

Harvesting operations are about 75 per cent. completed in the southern portions of Alberta, and threshing has commenced, but will not be general for a week. In the central and northern districts, where backward weather has delayed the ripening of the grain, the cutting of wheat is from 35 to 40 per cent. completed, with no threshing done. The weather in these districts during the past fortnight has been characterized by several warm sunny days which have ripened the wheat to the harvesting stage. The oat crop is still rather green, however, and its ripening has been further delayed by rain and cool weather of the past few days. A very small percentage of the oat and barley crop is cut.

The total acreage in wheat in the province has been finally set at 6,033,491 acres as compared with 5,973,753 acres in 1923. The acreage in fall wheat is set at 37,122 as compared with 86,160 in 1923. The reason for the considerable reduction shown is that the department believes that in past years too great a proportion of the wheat acreage has been estimated as in fall wheat. As a consequence the estimate is being corrected this year, the difference being included in the spring wheat area.

It is estimated that about 12 per cent. of the total wheat acreage has suffered from drought to such an extent that the crop will either not be harvested at all or the yield will be so light as to be scarcely a factor in the total yield of the province.

From reports received by the department from correspondents and from field men, it would appear that the average yield of wheat over the total area sown would not be more than 11 bushels to the acre, but owing to the very large area which will either not be harvested at all or will show a very light yield, it is difficult to make an accurate estimate of the average yield. The final estimate will not be made until threshing operations have been about completed. In the more favored districts of the province, namely, the south-western districts, and some of the central and northern districts, the yield will be somewhat higher, and in a number of cases

will reach even as high as 30 bushels to the acre. Generally speaking, the wheat on summerfallow is expected to yield much higher than that on spring plowing or stubble land, the difference in many cases being from 8 to 12 bushels an acre. It is estimated that there are 2,532,939 acres of wheat on summerfallow land and new breaking, and 3,500,552 acres on spring plowing and stubble.

Where threshing has taken place, the wheat, even though of light yield, has been found to be of good quality. In some districts there will be a rather heavy dockage for weeds.

The oat crop is making good growth, but is very late in many districts, and the acreage cut for greenfeed will be large. The acreage in oats for grain is estimated at 2,309,542 as compared with 2,229,546 in 1923, and the area for greenfeed is estimated at 1,965,393 acres compared with 1,861,031 acres last year. No estimate of the average yields of oats or other grains is being made at present.

Don't Make the Mistake—

Of thinking the band is the whole parade.

Of taking the trappings of life for life itself.

Of thinking a worth-while thing can't be done.

Of fearing anything; the only thing you have to fear is fear itself.

Of trying to save what's left; save first and then spend what's left.

Of trying to get rich quick; you'll get there quicker if you just stick.

Of living beyond your means; no one ever fooled any body but himself by so doing.

Of disturbing sure investments to make doubtful ones that will surely disturb your peace of mind.

Of thinking opportunity dwells on the other side of the hill; remember this side would be the other side as soon as you'd get to the other side.

The Teacher.—What would your father pay if he owed the baker three pound seven, the butcher four pounds nine and five pence, the milkman—

Boy.—Nothing, sir; he'd move

Sugar Beet Possibilities

It now seems almost certain that Southern Alberta probably Lethbridge, will be selected as the site of a sugar beet factory to be erected by the Utah Idaho Sugar Co. of Salt Lake City. During the past week officials of this company met with prominent Lethbridge citizens and with Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, under whose jurisdiction comes the irrigation schemes of the south. The officials went fully into the possibilities of the proposition, and the question is only one of production of the beets, which the farmers of the irrigated sections seem ready to undertake. The sugar company officials will make a definite decision shortly. A considerable acreage has been prepared for sugar beets in the irrigated district surrounding Lethbridge.

New Election Act in Effect

The new election act of the province has been gazetted and is now in effect. Its first use will be in the Edmonton bye election shortly to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Hon. J. R. Boyle to the bench.

THE LAND-TITLES ACT
MORTGAGE SALE OF FARM
PROPERTY

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale provided by "The Land Titles Act" under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the Acadia Hotel in the Village of Chinook in the Province of Alberta, on Saturday the 27th day of September 1924, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely:

The North Half of Section Thirty-three (33) in Township Twenty-eight (28) and Range Seven (7) West of the Fourth Meridian in Alberta, reserving to the Crown all mines and minerals.

Terms of sale to be Twenty per cent. cash at the time of the sale and the balance according to the terms and conditions to be made known at the time of sale or upon application to the vendor's solicitors.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserved bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The vendor is informed that the above property is situated about one mile from Chinook on the C. N. R., that there are situated thereon a dwelling about 14 ft. by 20 ft. with addition 12 ft. by 18 ft., a stable about 28 ft. by 36 ft. with additions 16 ft. by 36 ft. and 10 ft. by 14 ft., all frame shingled roofed, also a well and about four miles fencing and that about 230 acres are under cultivation of which about 205 acres are in wheat and about 25 acres in oats.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

L. E. Ormond,
Barrister, Chinook, Alberta.
DATED this 20th day of June A. D. 1924.
Approved
W. Forbes
Registrar.

A Blaze at Chinook School

Cause: somebody failed to finish work in the laboratory and an explosion resulted. The whole school is a laboratory and the work is the year's work of each pupil. The failure to finish the work resulted from lack of time devoted to it. And the explosion? Why that is the "storm" which parents and other ratepayers raise when certain pupils are not promoted.

Let us look at the matter reasonably. Excellent teachers with excellent material get excellent results. But just as farmers must have good soil, favorable growing conditions and sufficient equipment, so must the teacher have mental possibility in the pupils, favorable opportunity for presenting the work and sufficient apparatus with which to make the presentation. The school boards provide the apparatus. The course of studies for each grade is designed for the pupil of average ability and diligence; and hence the demand for greater diligence on part of both teacher and pupil if a pupil's ability is below average. But there is no relief from unfavorable conditions; no allowance made for irregular attendance and consequent haphazard application, nor for neglect of study and interest at home. And the type of explosion referred to above is usually due to lack of sympathetic and constant co-operation of parents with teachers; such co-operation as reduces the unfavorable conditions. If the farmer sows his grain late, he risks nature's early fall frost; if a pupil starts late to do a year's work, he risks a departmental frost.

But we hear someone say, "The teacher should give extra help to those who cannot (rather do not) start at the first of the term or lose time during the year." Listen! Our point is that the best and fullest use be made of the service provided. The pupil who starts late in the term, who does not attend punctually and regularly, loses that part of the work that has been covered by the rest of the class, and finds it more difficult to understand the work following and bearing upon it, or else retards the progress of the class while that one pupil attempts to cope with too heavy a task in too short a time.

We want results. The department sets the pace, as it were. Teachers are hired to do a year's work in a school year. If the teacher's pace is delayed or impeded, a faster pace later is the only means of covering the distance in the given time. A faster pace than that scheduled works a decided hardship on the average pupil at a time of year when an extra load is not welcome. Let us all do our best to keep up with the schedule, and thus avoid the unnecessary and ill-advised "explosion".

Doing Its Duty

The cathedral had been gayly decorated for the Christmas services and two Irishmen were visiting it. One was from the country and had been taken there by his friend, who wished him to be duly impressed by its grandeur. As they came out, the resident of the city said:

"Well, Mike, and phwat do you think of it? Isn't it grand?"

"Pat," said the one from the country, "it bates the devil!"

"That," said his friend, "was the intention."

Folks who never do any more than they are paid for, never get paid for any more than they do—

—Elbert Hubbard.

Boots and Shoes

We have some SPECIAL PRICES to offer in some lines.

Our stock of Gloves is complete

REPAIRING: This is the time to have your work done. We do repairing of all kinds.

S. H. SMITH
Chinook Harness Shop

GRIND YOUR FEED

It goes farther and gives better results. We have our

Chopping Mill

in operation and will do custom chopping at all times. Bring in a grist of wheat and a load of chop and get them back the same day.

Youngstown Flour Mill

CREAM, CREAM, CREAM

We are the oldest established Creamery in Southern and Central Alberta and are in the cream business to give it every attention. We need your cream and pay the highest Market Prices for it.

We were the first to pay cash for each and every Can of Cream, and to out of town shippers, we mail cheque same day as cream is received.

We Guarantee Satisfaction, Correct Grade And Test With Prompt Returns

The Central Creameries

Phone 16 Youngstown, Alta.

Chas. E. Neff

Has secured the Agency for
Tip Top Tailors
Tailored to measure clothes. One price only \$27.00

This is a well known line and is the best value in Canada for the price.

Call and see the samples. We are also agent for the House of Hobberlin High Class Tailors. Dry Cleaning, Altering, Cleaning and Pressing

CHINOOK ALTA.

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GENERAL DRYING

All orders promptly attended to

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The Wood-Work Repair Shop

Furniture Repaired, Screen Doors and Windows Repaired, and Saws Sharpened.

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JEWELLER

Illinois Watches a Specialty

Cleaning, Repairing, Etc.

CEREAL ALTA.

TO RENT—Eight roomed dwelling, with furnace, cistern, and large kitchen range. Apply Advance Office, Chinook.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Good Oats, at 40 cents bushel. Ed. Ballie, per J. H. Bury, S. H. 38-27-7. Phone 108.

WANTED—A good milk cow to freshen soon. A. H. Clippsham, Chinook.

TO RENT—Five roomed dwelling house. Apply The Advance Office, Chinook.

A number of men were engaged in a discussion as to who was the greatest inventor. Some said Edison, some said Marconi, and some said Morse.

Finally, a small Jew got in a word and said: "Vell, gentlemen, dose was great people, but I tell you, de man vot invented interest vas no fool."



Crocus Lodge, No. 115, G.R.A.

A. F. & A. M.

Meets at 8 p.m. on Wednesday or after the full moon.

Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

R. V. LAWRENCE,

W. M.

J. W. LAWRENCE,

Secretary

King Restaurant

Meals at all hours. All kinds of Tobacco, Candies and Soft Drinks

Chinook Alta.

Mah Bros. Cafe

Regular first-class meals 40c

Hot and Room by the week very reasonable

Short Orders at all hours

Confectionery, Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos

Fresh Bread, Soft Drinks

Ice Cream

CHINOOK ALTA.

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General Blacksmith

Coulters and Dies Sharpened

Horse shoeing and General

Wood Work Repairing.

We guarantee our work.

CHINOOK ALTA.

At the Elevators

(Prices Paid Yesterday)

Wheat

1 Northern 1.16

2 Northern 1.13

3 Northern 1.08

Oats

2 C.W. 45

3 C.W. 42

COAL HAULING STARTS

And when yours, be sure you get the best, for you have less hauling. New Tipple and Screens. Special discount to U. F. A. Locals. Book your orders early.

Lump Coal Stove Coal Half and Half

NEW WALKER MINE

Sheerness Alberta